

RED TRIUMPH OVER THE EXPERT



TAE - VIA G. MARESCA, 50 - 00138 ROME, ITALY

The international flag of the Western Europe Romani people (O styago le romengo) consists of a background of blue and green, representing the heavens and earth, respectively. The flag also contains a red chakra, or spoked wheel, in the centre, representing the migratory heritage of the Romani people. The international flag of the Eastern Europe Romani people consists of a background of blue and green, representing skies and forests, respectively, with a horse head located in the middle, representing the independence of the people.

ITALY & EUROPA STOP PERSECUTING ROMA PEOPLE!

AN INTERNATIONAL (EUROPEAN) CONVENTION AGAINST CRIMES OF ANTI-ROMANISM (ECACAR)

We propose that UN and EU commit themselves to produce a document to be submitted to governments with the aim of creating a Convention on the prevention of crimes of racism against Roma people. The following points must be contained in the document and then approved and ratified:

PREMISED THAT

1. The aim of this proposal is the creation of a Convention Against crimes of Anti-Romanism (ECACAR). We address the EU and UN in order to sensitize governments on the benefits of a law setting up a standard on crimes of racism against Roma people. The result should be the setting of a code of conduct that will be binding for governments and other authorities that would subscribe to the convention to protect and preserve Roma people in local, regional, national and international contexts.

For anti-Romanism we intend every theoretical or practical action and incitement that expresses or puts into effect any form of discrimination, hatred, persecution against the Roma people.

ADMITTING THAT

2. The imposition and the development of universal religious, scientific, cultural and political models have been and are still today the base of racism, cultural homogenization and assimilation and have caused massacres and the disappearance of entire peoples and cultures.

3. Faith and scientific Truths have established hierarchies of humanity, organized into superior and inferior peoples, "highly evolved" and "primitives", "civilized and savage".

4. Faith and scientific Truths have fashioned the consciousness of millions of people to the point of consolidating definitive racist judgments that are now part of everyday vocabulary, of literature, history and legal codes.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THAT

(from the Guidelines for the Protection of Cultural Diversity by Gherush92)

5. Environmental Diversity exists and Cultural (and Linguistic) Diversity exists and this is constituted by innumerable distinct components including peoples, nations, tribes and communities and that both Environmental and Cultural Diversity are assets that are equally important for the continuation of all life on the planet;

6. Cultural (and Linguistic) Diversity and Environmental Diversity are intimately connected in



Roma children in an extermination camp.

"By the present decree it is ordered to all Gypsies both men and women that at present are found inside of Rome and outside near the walls, that under punishment of the Galley for men and the whip for women, they must within two days after the publication of this decree be all exited and departed from Rome and its territory, notice is served that all rigor will be applied to those who disobey this decree. In the Apostolic Palace, the 3rd of December, 1557."

(1557, Decree Gypsies must leave Rome and its territory)

a reciprocal and local relationship and that the alteration, destruction or disappearance of the one, leads to the alteration, destruction or disappearance of the other;

7. The maintenance of Cultural (and Linguistic) Diversity allows all peoples to know, to value and to reproduce Environmental Diversity;

8. The rigor and the effectiveness of the laws and oral traditions promote the maintenance of Cultural and Environmental Diversity;

9. Traditional knowledge that is cosmogonic and holistic is a highly technological expression that can promote correct management of the environment, in situ conservation and sustainability;

10. Nomadism and other ways of living including hunting and gathering, fishing and small-scale agriculture, have high spiritual and cognitive value that allows for the maintenance of diversity;

11. The survival of the nomadic and other traditional ways of living is fundamental for the maintenance of Cultural and Environmental Diversity;

12. Each Culturally Diverse People, including Roma people, develops its way of life in a specific spiritual, ecological, territorial, intellectual and legal environment;

13. The maintenance of traditional communal institutions such as elders council communal, land ownership and land use and communal decision-making is also for the survival of Cultural and Environmental Diversity;

14. Each Culturally Diverse People, including Roma people, defines its own identity by means of laws, regulations, obligations, rights, traditions, customs,

"All Romani camps will have to be dismantled right away, and the inhabitants will be either expelled or incarcerated."

(Italian Governmental Authority, public statement)

languages, forms of communication, rites, practices and behaviours establishing internal relations as well as external relations with both living and non-living entities;

15. Each Culturally Diverse People has scientific, technological, spiritual, ethical and cognitive value;

16. Each Culturally Diverse People defines a complex and complete system fully able to take decisions, promulgate laws and regulations, transmit knowledge and education, prevent and treat illnesses, pursue and guarantee satisfaction and wellbeing;

17. Each Culturally Diverse People holds collective and individual intellectual property rights over its own intellectual, technical production and also its own image and the spread of its archaeological treasures and exercises recognised and recognisable rights over all of these.

ON THE BASIS OF THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES

18. Principle of solidarity: To help the others to develop, maintain and protect themselves, their own culture, way of living and world-views by any meaning.

19. Principle of reparation: Whoever has been found responsible for damage to peoples with slavery, racism, poverty and other forms of destruction must ask for pardon and make reparation. Also whoever has been found responsible for damage to the environment, to animals and plants and landscapes must ask for pardon and make reparation. Pardon consists in recognizing historical and current responsibility.

20. Principle of negotiation: Any decision must be taken in agreement between each people fairly self-represented (e.g. by elders council) and government or authorities using the way of equitable negotiation.

21. Principle of extraterritoriality.

22. Principle of the safeguard of Cultural Diversity ;

CONSIDERING ROMA PEOPLE PERSECUTION IN EUROPE DURING THE CENTURIES

23. Hundreds are the historical events occurred against Roma people in Europe like excommunications, edicts, expulsions, organised "hunts", medieval slavery, deportation in colonies, exterminations camps. Here are some examples:

14th century - Romania - Gypsies became bonded serfs. Restrictions in the Civil Codes applied to Gypsy serfs limiting their marriage and making them slaves from birth.

1322 - England - Simeon Simeonis, a visiting monk, writes an account of Gypsies in Crete and living in "oblong tents, black and low like the Arahs" and in caves.

1416 - Germany - The first anti-Gypsy law was passed.

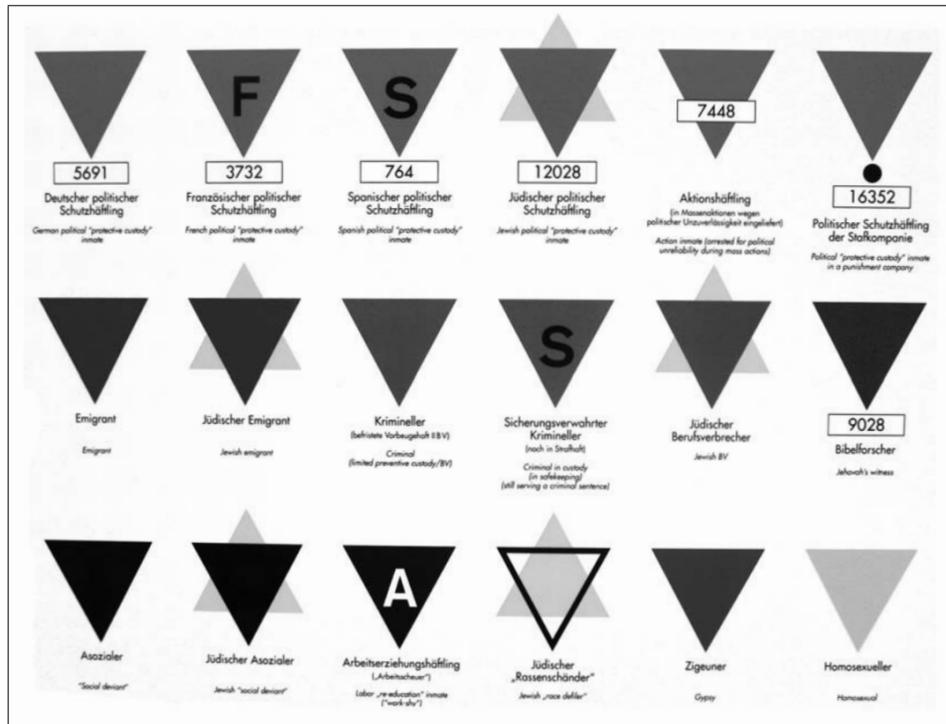
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1449 - Frankfurt am Main, Germany - The Gypsies were driven out of by force.
1496, 1497, and 1498 - Freiburg, Landau, Germany - The Reichstag meetings in accused the Gypsies of being foreign spies, carriers of plague and traitors to Christendom, practicing witchcraft, banditry and cannibalism.
1500-1800 - Germany - Approximately 150 edicts against Gypsy were passed.
1500 - Germany - All Gypsies were ordered out by Emperor Maximilian and by the same law they could be killed with impunity.
1504 - France - Gypsies banished by law.
1510 - France - Death penalty for Gypsies remaining in France.
1514 - Switzerland - "Gypsy Hunts" encouraged as a means of driving out the Gypsies.
1525 - The Netherlands - The Gypsies were banished by decree.
1530 - England - Ban on the entry of Gypsies and notice given to all Gypsies to leave the country. First law expelling Gypsies.
1533 - The Netherlands - The penalties against Gypsies included confiscation of property, flogging and branding. In the 17th and 18th centuries there were "Gypsy Hunts" by soldiers and police; anyone could lawfully kill a Gypsy.
1536 - Denmark - All Gypsies expelled.
1536 - September - Bologna - General banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1538 - Moravia, Germany - Expulsion of Gypsies.
1539 - 1784 - France - Several anti-Gypsy laws passed banishing them or punishing them because they were Gypsies. Sentences included corporal punishment (for men and women), being sent as galley slaves, deportation, confinement to the workhouse, branding and imprisonment.
1547 - November 3 - The Grand Duchy of Tuscan - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1548 - May 19 - The Duchy of Modena - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1548 - December 10 - Republic of Lucca - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1549 - December 21 - Republic of Venice - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1550 - August 2 - Bologna - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1551-2 - England - Gypsies needed license to travel from place to place.
1552 - January 4- Rome - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1554 - England - First law making being an immigrant Gypsy a crime punishable by death. Death penalty for Gypsies remaining in the country more than one month.
1554-1562 - England - Extended law making being an immigrant Gypsy a crime punishable by death.
1554 - Denmark - All Gypsies expelled. Remaining Gypsies sentenced to forced labor.
1555 - July 17- Rome - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1556 - October 10- Rome - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1557 - Rome - Apostolic Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1557 - December 21- Rome - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1558 - July 15- Republic of Venice - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1559 - March 18- Bologna - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies

tion of Gypsies
1560 - May 18- Rome - General banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1561 - The Duchy of Parma - General banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1565 - August 11- The Duchy of Modena - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1566 - March 24- Rome - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1566 - July 10- Rome, Pontifical State - Apostolic Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1567 - June 17- The Duchy of Modena - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.

released to be killed as free game.
1581 - Denmark - Law repeated. Remaining Gypsies sentenced to forced labour.
1585 - September 19 - The Duchy of Modena - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1586 - September 28- Bologna - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1587 - May 20- The Duchy of Milan - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1588 - July 13- The Duchy of Milan - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1589 - Denmark - Gypsies banished on pain of death. Gypsy leaders executed immediately.

1591 - September 25 - The Grand Duchy of Tuscan - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1596 - England - Laws relating to rogues and vagabonds. 106 men and women condemned to death at York just for being Gypsies, but only 9 are executed. The others prove they were born in England.
1597 - The Duchy of Parma - General banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1598 - April 15- Ferrara - General banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1599 - Rome - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1601 - December 5 - The Savoy State - Expulsion of Gypsies.
1604 - April 20 - The Savoy State - Expulsion of Gypsies.
1605 - November 5 - The Duchy of Milan - Expulsion of Gypsies.
1611 - September 11 - The Grand Duchy of Modena- Banishment of



The triangle of recognition of groups of prisoners in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp.

1567 - June 7- Bologna - General banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1568 - The Duchy of Milan - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1568 - September 18- The Duchy of Parma - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1569 - September 14- Reign of Naples - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1570 - Denmark - All Gypsies expelled. Remaining Gypsies sentenced to forced labour.
1570 - Rome - General banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1571 - Rome - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1574 - Denmark - All Gypsies expelled. Remaining Gypsies sentenced to forced labour.

“Gypsies, the predecessors of robbers, robbers by nature”

(Antonio Maria Cospi, 1643)

1575 - November 30 - Reign of Naples - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1575 - July 16 - The Duchy of Parma - General banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1577 - February 23 - Bologna - General banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1579 - Saxony, Germany - Gypsies were banished.
1579 - Augsburg, Germany - The Gypsies were deprived of travel documents.
1580 - Sweden - Clergy forbidden by the Church to baptize or bury Gypsies.
1580 - Switzerland - Gypsies put top the rack or

expulsion of Gypsies.
1615 - Denmark- Gypsies banished on pain of death.
1617 - November 22 - Ferrara - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1623 - February 22 - Bologna - Banishment of expulsion-
1624 - March 24 - The Duchy of Milan - Edict of expulsion. Remaining Gypsies sentenced to death penalty.
1627 - October 27- The Duchy of Milan- Edict of expulsion. Remaining Gypsies sentenced to death penalty.
1629 - July 15 - Ferrara - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1630 - April 15 - Bologna- Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1631 - Rome - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1631 - Rome - Prohibition to Gypsies women to practise fortune-telling.
1631 - Rome - Pope Urban VIII obliged Gypsies to be converted to Christian style of life.
1637- Sweden Gypsies banished, those remaining could be killed without trial. In the18th and 19th centuries further decrees against Gypsies, who were not legally admitted until 1954.
1640 - June 4 - The Duchy of Milan- Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1641 - July 18 - Ferrara- Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1642 - June 22 - The Duchy of Milan - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies
1643 - Denmark - Gypsies banished on pain of death.
1645 - February 18 - Rome - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1646 - April 7 - Ferrara - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1648 - Switzerland - Everyone given the right to kill Gypsies.
1650 - Suffolk, England Last known execution for

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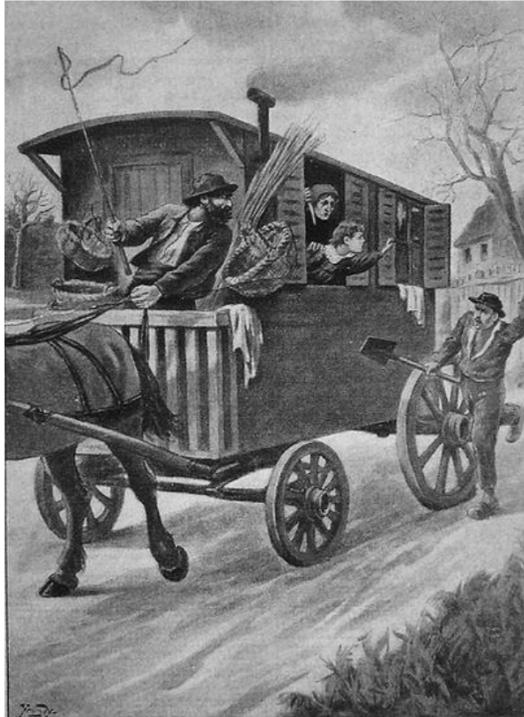
being Gypsies. Others are transported to America.
1650 - February 25 - The Duchy of Milan- Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1655 - March 15 - Republic of Lucca - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1656 - June 8 - The Duchy of Modena- Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1657 - November 23 - The Grand Duchy of Tuscan- Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1658 - January 28 - The Duchy of Milan- Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1661 - Saxony, Germany - Death penalty for Gypsies found.
1661 - June 17- The Savoy State - Expulsion of Gypsies.
1671 - June 19 - The Savoy State - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1674 - August 20 - The Savoy State - Edict of expulsion
1682 - August 1- The Duchy of Modena- Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1683 - Denmark - Sailors forbidden to carry Gypsies on their ships, ships confiscated if they did.
1687 - Norway Law stating that Gypsies had to be arrested, their property confiscated, the leaders killed and the rest expelled. Punishment also for those who helped them. These decrees stayed in force until 1845.
1675 - October 25 - The Savoy State - Decree of expulsion of Gypsies
1677 - Rome - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1678 - July 26 - The Savoy State - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1690 - August 21 - Republic of Venice- Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1691 - January 16 - The Duchy of Modena- Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1692 - January 26 - The Duchy of Modena- Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1693 - November 14 - Republic of Venice- Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1699 - Ferrara - General banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1700 - The Netherlands: Dutch government follows policy of getting rid of Gypsies. Some Gypsies tried to charter ships to escape to America. They were chased by Rotterdam port authorities who forced them to jump overboard.
1708 - Denmark - Death penalty replaced by total banishment of all Gypsies. Fines for anyone who employed Gypsies.
1710 - Bohemia Expulsion of Gypsies from kingdom of Joseph I.

Nomadic Gypsies and part Gypsies are to be placed on the same level as Jews and placed in concentration camps.

(Himmler's Order of November 15, 1943)

1714 - Mainz, Germany Death penalty for found Gypsies.
1720 - October 8 - The Savoy State - Edict of Expulsion of Gypsies.
1721 - August 8- The Duchy of Modena - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1723 - The Savoy State - Royal Constitution (King Vittorio Amedeo) ch. XI against Gypsies: prohibition of begging.
1725 - Prussia, Germany Death penalty for Gypsies found.

1727 - Switzerland - Gypsies prohibited on pain of mutilation or death.
1729 - January 14 - The Duchy of Milan - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1739 - September 7 - The Duchy of Milan - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1740 - November 16 - Rome - General banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.



Representation of the robbery of a child carried out by a gypsy.

1743 - England Laws relating to rogues and vagabonds.
1744 - August 22- The Duchy of Milan - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies
1745 - January 13- The Duchy of Modena- Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1747- April 7 - Rome - General banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1747- July 28 - Republic of Lucca - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.

*Information campaign against "Gypsies": "Stop Giving Houses to Gypsies and Extra-communitarians - We Are First!"
 "Stop welfare!
 We cannot afford to assist gypsies and extra communitarians [...]"*

(Social Initiative Movement)

1754 - November 5- The Duchy of Milan - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1760 - February 12- Ferrara - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1760 - May 31- The Duchy of Modena - Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1764 - April 9- The Duchy of Modena - Edict of expulsion of Gypsies.
1764- May 2- The Grand Duchy of Tuscan- Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.

1766 - January 23- The Duchy of Modena- Edict of expulsion of Gypsies
1766 - August 4- Rome- Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1768 – 1782- Austria Maria Theresa and Joseph II try to force Gypsies to settle with several government decrees: Theresa forced settlement on Gypsies, taking away children to be fostered by non-Gypsies, even making marriage difficult.
1783 - England Laws relating to rogues and vagabonds
1785 - Ferrara- Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1794 - Republic of Lucca- Banishment of expulsion of Gypsies.
1816 - England Many Gypsies are transported as criminals to Australia.



Among the accusations made against gypsies who traditionally were ironworkers is the accusation that they produced the nails of the crucifixion. They were condemned for this reason.

1822 - England Laws relating to rogues and vagabonds.
1824 - England Laws relating to rogues and vagabonds applied specifically against Gypsies. Later in the 19th and 20th centuries Public Health Acts were used against Gypsies.
1845 (onwards) - Norway - Nomadism forbidden and Traveler trades banned.
1856 - Romania Gypsy slavery was abolished. 200,000 Gypsies were freed.
1885-95 - England Unsuccessful attempts to introduce Moveable Dwellings bills in Parliament to regulate Gypsy life.
1899 - Bavaria, Germany The Police created a special Gypsy Affairs Unit (later named the Central Office for fighting the Gypsy Nuisance).
1905 - Bavaria, Germany A census of all Gypsies taken.



Gypsy Fortune telling. Fac-simile of a Woodcut in the "Cosmographie universalle" of Munster, in folio, Basle, 1552.

1906 - Germany A special register kept to record Gypsy activity.
1908 - England Children's Act: Education made compulsory for Traveling Gypsy children, but only for half the year. This was continued in the 1944 Education

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La Buona Ventura Caravaggio 1594/1595; Parigi, Louvre. A clever gypsy woman predicts some good luck for a dashing young man and while she reads his hand, she slips the ring off his hand. The young gypsy woman is portrayed stereotypically as a thief, a trickster and a deceiver; the young man is naive and bewitched by the young woman.

Act, but many Gypsy children still have no schooling.

1920 - Germany German psychiatrist Karl Binding and magistrate Alfred Hoche write a book entitled "The granting of permission for the destruction of worthless life". This included Gypsies.

1922 - Baden, Germany All Gypsies have to be photographed, fingerprinted and have documents completed on them.

1926 - Bavaria, Germany The Parliament pass a new law aimed at controlling the "Gypsy Plague".

1928 - Germany Gypsies are put under permanent police surveillance.

1928 - Germany Professor H. F. Gunther asserts that Gypsies introduced foreign blood into Europe in his book "Rassenkunde des Deutschen Volkes".

1929 - Munich, Germany Munich Bureau institutes a Division of Gypsy Affairs with Interpol in Vienna to restrict travel and impose detention on Gypsies.

1939-45 - England Second World War. Up to 500,000 Gypsies killed in Europe; Nazis draw up lists of English Gypsies for internment. British government creates caravan sites for families of Gypsies in the army or doing farm labour. These sites are closed after the war.

1943 - November 15- Germany- Himmler's Order,



Roma Gypsies in flight, driven away by the wrath of the citizens who set fire to their empty shacks in the Ponticelli neighborhood in Naples, May 15, 2008

Nomadic Gypsies and part Gypsies are to be placed on the same level as Jews and placed in concentration camps.

1948 - Germany Half a million European Gypsies are believed to have perished during World War II, though the exact number is not known. Others were sterilized or subjected to grisly experiments.

1960 - England Caravan Sites (Control and Development) Act stops new private sites being built until 1972. Eviction and harassment of Gypsies

"For The Security of The Citizens – No Gypsies In Our Town – Immediate Eviction"

"[...] the Sinti nomads have to be driven away from the Municipal territory: the only solution is a permanent eviction order"

"We know perfectly well what happens when gypsies are in town: in the best hypothesis they are on the streets begging, and in the neighbouring areas robberies and crimes increase [...]"

(Information campaign, Verona, Italy)

starts to reach a crisis.

1966 - England Growing eviction and harassment leads to formation of Gypsy Council to fight for sites.

1968 - Caravan Sites Act insists that from 1970, local authorities should provide caravan sites for Gypsies. This Act is never fully enforced.

1972 - England- England Government begins to exempt some council from building sites. The Gypsy Council begins to split. Government starts to give grants only to Gypsy organizations that co-operate with it.

1994 - England Criminal Justice Act abolishes Caravan Sites Act leaving about 5,000 families with no legal home. British Gypsies look to Europe for protection.

19th century - Denmark Gypsy trades obstructed by police regulations and surveillance.

CONSIDERING THAT UNTIL TODAY

24. Hundreds are the current events occurred against Roma people in Europe like expulsions, violent attacks against their persons and property, forced evictions, ghettos, prejudices. Here are some examples:

- Roma camps and settlements are assaulted;
- Roma houses are assaulted and destroyed;
- Roma people are discriminated, when damaged by natural disasters, like earthquake, by the welcome structures and no proper refuge is guaranteed or provided;
- Roma are victims of violent attacks against their persons and property by both state and non-state actors;
- Anti-Romani graffiti is written on walls, shops, etc.;
- Roma people, identifiable from traditional attire (like traditional clothes) suffer from verbal aggression and threats, from physical aggression and vio-

lence;

- Roma people who wear traditional clothes are not allowed to enter public services and supermarkets, cafe, shops, etc;
- Anti-Romani slogans are shouted at public meetings to incite violence against Roma people;
- Anti-Romani hate speech are screamed by politicians and other public figures;
- Traditional Roma practices like nomadism are prohibited through declarations, laws or initiatives of governments and institutions (restrictions on the freedom of movements);
- Roma people live in substandard conditions, with-



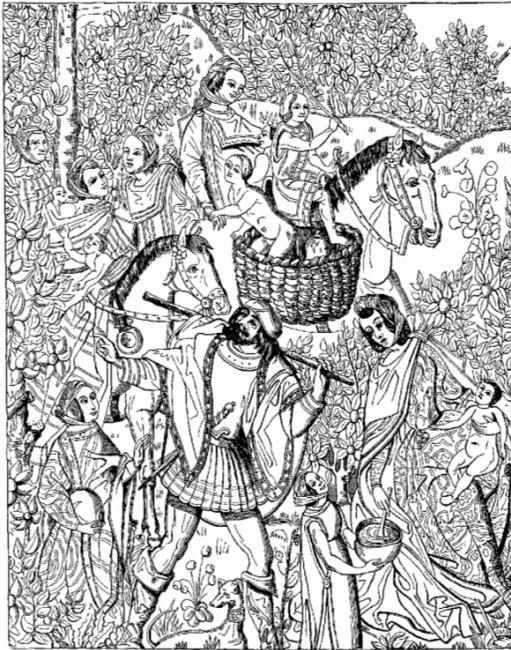
The Gypsy Fire-Eater in the children's novel Pinocchio, Collodi : "... At that moment out come the showman . He was very big, and so ugly that the sight of him was enough to frighten anyone. His beard was as black as ink, and so long that it reached from his chin to the ground. He need only say he trod upon it when he walked. He was very big and so ugly that the site of him His mouth was as big as an oven, and his eyes were like two lanterns of red glass with lights burning inside them. He carried a large whip made of snakes ... and foxes' tails twisted together which he cracked constantly. ..."

out basic infrastructure, in "camps" or squalid ghettos that are "authorized" meaning state-approved and provided;

- Roma people live in segregated spaces or sanctioned ghettos plagued by extreme environmental concerns;
- Material conditions in authorised and unauthorised camps are frequently inhuman;
- Romani camps pose serious health hazards for the residents due to pollution and other environmental concerns;
- Roma people are victims of forced eviction, including evictions accompanied by illegal destruction of property;
- Not authorized and regular Roma people are expelled from countries ;
- Roma people are "suspected" criminals and their entire families are targeted during eviction operation by police;
- Roma people during police raid on camps are punished as "suspects" before they are found guilty;
- Roma people after (following) the destruction of their caravan homes and personal possessions are left homeless;
- Roma people are moved without providing any adequate alternative accommodation;
- Roma people are moved without providing any formal notice of the eviction prior to its execution;
- Evicted Roma people are not permitted to take

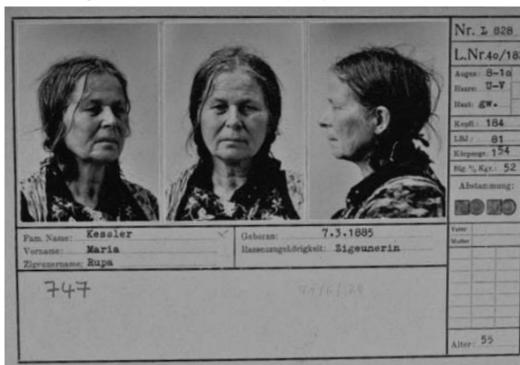
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- their possessions before the evacuation;
- The majority of the “camps for nomads” are not legally recognized as “housing” not even as a temporary housing solution;
- Many thousands of Roma are not recognized as legitimately residing , despite the fact that they may be refugees or because although they may be eligible for some form of status, authorities refuse to provide them with a residence permit or other form of durable status;
- The possibility of the recognition of Roma as a national linguistic and cultural minority in many countries is (often) rejected;
- The highly-charged climate of racial-hatred mobilized by governments and media has given rise to a series of crimes against Roma people;
- Roma people are seen as guilty a priori of alleged crimes. The space and emphasis given by the media to supposed crimes and behaviours of “nomads” is grossly disproportionate;
- Census and fingerprinting of Roma people, including children, living in camps are conducted by authorities often in the absence of the informed consent of the parent;
- Censuses are going on in Romani camps identifying both race and religion in addition to fingerprinting and photographing individuals;
- Physical violence and beating (by police agents), verbal harassment , arbitrary data-basing, fingerprinting and surveillance are perpetrated against Roma people;
- Evictions are performed in presence of children, who are witnesses of brutal attacks against their parents and the destruction of their homes;
- Roma children and teenagers are involved in the street naming and shaming verbal abuses;
- Discrimination against Roma is manifest in the unjustified removal of Romani children from their families;
- The placement of surveillance cameras throughout many of the Romani camps are an intrusive form of discrimination regarding the right to privacy and home;
- Roma people are victims of defamation on internet websites, media and television programs;
- Roma people are often confined to low-class ghettos, are subject to discrimination in jobs and schools;
- The discrimination against Roma on the grounds that they are thieves robbers is considered legally acceptable ;
- Anti-Romani believe that all or some Roma people commit or have committed rapes, robberies, thefts;
- Roma people are offensively called Gypsy;
- Roma people are offensively called *Tsigani* (in reference to a 9th-century heretical sect that had been accused of practising magic and fortune-telling);
- Anti-Romani believe that all or some Roma people kidnap children;
- Anti-Romani believe that all or some Roma people are robbers and pickpockets;
- Anti-Romani believe that all or some Roma people are deceivers;
- Anti-Romani believe that all or some Roma people stinks, are dirty, idle and vagabond;
- Anti-Roman believe that all or some Roma people take advantage of children work;
- Anti-Romani believe that all or some Roma people are disgusting;
- Anti-Romani believe that all or some Roma people are robbers by nature;
- Anti-Romani consider all or some Roma people as social parasites;
- Anti-Romani believe that all or some Roma people are fortune-telling;
- Anti-Romani argue that all or some Roma people should be confine to ghettos because they do not



Gypsies on the March – Fifteenth Century Piece of Old Tapestry in the Chateau d'Effiat, contributed by M.A. Jubinal.

- assimilate;
- Anti-Romani argue that all or some Roma people use their minority status to “blackmail” the majority;
- There are many Internet websites with anti-Romani contents and propaganda;
- Improper and biased terms in official and not official documents are employed against the Roma people;
- The term used commonly is holocaust (sacrifice) to indicate Porrajmos (ruin, devastation, destruction) or Samudariopen (genocide);
- It is argued that the Porrajmos did not happen and is an invention of Roma people (negationist theses);
- It is argued that during the Porrajmos only one minimal number of Roma people died from indirect causes (reductionist thesis);
- It is argued that Roma people are a social danger and for this they must be eliminated (giustificationist thesis);
- Terms like “Nomadic camps” are negatively used without any reference to history, international law, and do not take into account the experience of other countries;
- False Roma atrocities against children are disseminated;
- It is argued that there is a distinction between nomadic Roma and sedentary Roma people to discriminate and to discredit the latter;
- It is argued that the right to respect the Roma nomadic life must only be accepted after a decision of a wide majority;
- It is argued that the right to respect the Roma nomadic life must be the result of a decision that does not ignore the wishes of other groups;
- It is argued that the Roma people do not have to



File card with the personal and “racial biological” data and Characteristics of the Gypsy Maria Kessler completed for the registration purposes by the Aachen Criminal Inspectorate of the Reich Criminal Investigation Police, 1936, and police photographs of the police registration of Maria Kessler, Aachen, October 8, 1936.

- be nomad because some Roma people are sedentary or integrated;
- It is argued that the right to respect the Roma nomadic life must be negotiated, discussed, and approved by other groups and must be the result of a decision made in compromise;
- Theses are supported that assert if a solution is not found for the Roma people the public security is in danger;

CONSIDERING ALSO THAT

- 25. Roma people are accused of robbery;**
- 26. Roma people are accused of children kidnapping;**
- 27. Roma people are accused to be parasites;**
- 28. Roma people are accused of a threat to the public security;**
- 29. Roma community members are accused of drug-smuggling.**

GIVEN THAT

30. Such theoretical or practical actions and behaviour are clearly in violation of domestic and international law, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), the European Convention of Human Rights, the EU Basic Right Chart, the Universal Declarations of Human Rights, and the UN Chart.

IT IS RECOGNISED THAT

- 31. Roma is an ancient people having their own system of traditional rules and customs that define the life, in its wholeness, of the Roma communities and the Roma individuals who wish to follow them. Among these there is also the one of getting dressed with traditional cloths.
- 32. Roma people have the collective and individual property of their own traditional, technical, intellectual and of image production, of their own memory and of their own assets upon which they must be able to exercise every right exclusively recognized and recognizable.
- 33. The Roma people has never made crusades, has never had inquisitions or built ghettos, has never built racial extermination camps, nor has it ever discriminated against people or ever considered any people inferior.
- 34. From many centuries Europe is the land of Roma people and Roma nation.
- 35. Roma people and the Roma nation have always aspired to live in their land in spite of persecutions.
- 36. Roma people do not wish to be exposed to evangelization.
- 37. Roma have been persecuted in Europe from the Middle-age. The right of citizenship and residency, with some exceptions, have been not recognized for them even after World War II until today.
- 38. Porrajmos (ruin, devastation, destruction) or Samudariopen (genocide) erroneously indicated as Holocaust, means the persecution and the extermination of the Roma people in Europe during the second world war;

IT IS SUGGESTED

- 40. To protect Cultural Diversity and to recognise its different expressive, linguistic characteristics and ceremonies, rites, laws and regulations;
- 41. To protect the sacred places, animals, plants, living and non-living entities of the components of Cultural Diversity such as Roma People, Aboriginal, Indigenous Peoples and local communities;
- 42. To encourage respect for laws and local regulations of the components of Cultural Diversity such as Roma People, Aboriginal, Indigenous Peoples and

AN INTERNATIONAL (EUROPEAN) CONVENTION AGAINST CRIMES OF ANTI-ROMANISM (ECACAR)

local communities and in the case of conflicts and incongruities with national legislation, to find modalities of agreement and coexistence.

43. To create an online database conceived as a place for collecting and sharing documents in different languages and from different countries (laws, codes, bulls, legal acts, scientific and philosophical treatises, images, films...). These documents will

“Gypsies [Roma] do not work because it has to be the women who do so, often by prostituting themselves. They have no scruples about kidnapping children or having children [of their own] for the purposes of begging.”

(Italian Governmental Authority)

serve as a detailed and sharable record on racist persecution and slavery, while also furthering the knowledge of cultural diversity as an intrinsic and positive quality of humanity.

44. The re-thinking on the typology of rights related to the protection of Cultural Diversity is suggested, while also considering whether their current definition within international law is adequate.

45. The above mentioned suggestions are instrumental to the defence and strengthening of human ad rights and property right, in a wider sense including also intellectual and material values.

IT IS DECLARED THAT

46. The European countries must recognize and respect the right to traditional practices regarding Roma spiritual cultural and legal rules, in particular the observance of the nomadic life and other obser-

(1) Sedentary Gypsies and part Gypsies are to be treated as citizens of the country.

(2) Nomadic Gypsies and part Gypsies are to be placed on the same level as Jews and placed in concentration camps.

(Himmler's Order of November 15, 1943)

vances.

47. The Roma communities must be able to institute Roma courts, Roma schools, Roma hospitals, Roma cemeteries and other institutions.

48. The Roma people must be able to freely use and



Expulsion Edict of Gypsies from France Kingdom, 1612.

display their own symbols, in places and situations allowed by law.

49. The Roma people who wish to must be able to keep their dresses on any occasion, public and private, according their own traditions.

50. The robbers attributed to Roma people are false and represents an offence and threat to the Roma.

51. The children kidnapping attributed to Roma people is false and represents an offence and threat to the Roma.

52. A Roma or Gypsy race, sect, and Roma clique do not exist. Roma call themselves Roma people, Romani, Sinti, or Roma Nation.

53. The negationist, revisionist and justification theories of the Porrajmos (ruin, devastation, destruc-

“If an immigrant commits a crime against an Italian, ten immigrants should be punished for it, following the method used in Nazi concentration camps”

(A councilor of Municipality of Treviso, public statement)

tion) or Samudaripen (genocide) are false and represent an offence and threat to Roma people.

54. Actions, incitements or threats that determine or can determine material and moral damages against the life, the freedom, the traditions and the material assets of Roma, Roma communities and Roma institutions are considered a crime of anti-Romanism or a common crime with the aggravating circumstance of anti-Romanism.

55. Declared or in effect boycotting against the persons, assets and traditions or the symbols of Roma and Roma communities, are considered crimes of anti-Romanism.

Those who destroy, damage, or insult the symbols,

“Because we as ruler of this land have decided that in none of our lands gypsies nor foreign beggars shall be suffered; So if the gypsies approach our land's border, our cities are at liberty to assault them, raid them and cast them down.”

(Excerpt from the Law for Brandenburg, 1540; Reemtsa, Katrin (1996) Sinti und Roma. Geschichte, Kultur und Gegenwart, München).

property or houses of Roma people commit crimes of anti-Romanism.

56. The Roma people have the right to exist, as a people, independently from domestic or foreign policies of the government.

57. Textbooks of scholastic and university instruction, literary works, works of art of every kind, philosophical, scientific, political, economic, religious witnesses, encyclopaedia, media and any other work of talent that, all or in part, contain anti-Romanism must be corrected. At least, such works must contain explicit notes, explanations and comments on falsehoods and passages offensive to the Roma people.

58. Every kind of work of art or other creative work of film or publications with anti-Romani content or meaning must be prohibited. These points are the foundations of the fight against anti-Romanism and, therefore, cannot be negotiated, diminished or limited even in the private agreements between Roma organizations and politicians.

59. The UN and the UE commit themselves, in order to manage every expression and action that violates the above-mentioned points, to stipulate, with the approval of member-states, a convention against anti-Romanism and a disciplinary protocol for crimes of anti-Romanism discrimination.

60. The UN and UE recognize the Roma language as an official language. ♣



Racist Italian cartoon: ITALIAN: HERE IS WHO GETS THE MONEY FROM YOUR TAXES FROM THE SWEAT OF YOUR LABOR. “When I grow up I will sell my sisters as prostitutes” “When I group up I will rob subway passengers” “When I grow up I will steal out of people's houses” “I am not yet of legal age but I have already had 4 children” “When I grow up I will rob the tourists who visit your cities” “When I grow up I will lend money at loan-shark rates to your children”